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## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

*Reports from Manila—Inspection and disinfection of vessels—Cholera in Manila and the provinces; epidemic at Tanay; case on steamship Ban Yek at Mariveles quarantine station—Circular.*

Chief Quarantine Officer Heiser reports, June 20 and 28, as follows: Week ended June 16, 1906. Quarantinable disease reported for the city of Manila as follows: Cholera, 6 cases, 4 deaths.

During the same week, cholera was reported for the provinces as follows: Province of Rizal, 10 cases, 6 deaths.

Vessels bound for United States ports were treated as follows: On June 13 the American ship *Wm. P. Frye*, with 29 crew, was released after five days' quarantine and proceeded to Honolulu.

On June 15 the U. S. army transport *Sherman*, with 183 crew and 343 passengers, was granted a bill of health for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu. Crew and steerage passengers were bathed and their effects and baggage disinfected at Mariveles quarantine station. Forecasts, decks, and steerage compartments of vessel disinfected by washing down with bichloride solution. Cargo inspected and either disinfected or passed, and so labeled. All persons on board inspected at the hour of sailing.

On June 16 the American schooner *H. K. Hall*, with 12 crew, was released after five days' quarantine prior to sailing for Port Townsend.

On June 16 the American ship *Arthur Sewall*, with 29 crew, entered quarantine prior to sailing for Honolulu.

On June 16 the American ship *James Tuft*, with 13 crew, entered quarantine prior to departure for Port Townsend.

Week ended June 23, 1906. Quarantinable disease reported for the city of Manila as follows: Cholera 17 cases, 13 deaths.

During the week cholera was reported for the provinces as follows:

Province.	Cases.	Deaths.
Rizal.....	86	48
Pampanga.....	2	2
Laguna.....	2	2
Total.....	90	52

After cholera had almost entirely disappeared, with the exception of a few isolated cases, it suddenly made its appearance in a number of widely separated towns. At Tanay, one of the small towns situated in the province of Rizal, bordering upon Laguna de Bay (Lake of Bay), the disease has assumed epidemic proportions, nearly 100 cases being reported within ten days. The disease also appeared at Camp Stotsenberg, Angeles, Guagua, and San Luis, in the province of Pampanga; at Malolos, in Bulacan Province; at Pila, Siniloan, and Santa Cruz, Laguna Province; and at Pasig and Cainta, province of Rizal. One noteworthy feature of the outbreak is that the appearance of the disease in the places mentioned above occurred almost upon the same day. So far no satisfactory explanation has been offered for the outbreak. Those who believe in the theory of Pettenkofer, namely, that outbreaks of cholera depend on certain conditions of the soil, which

occur when certain meteorological conditions are present, are proclaiming that this is a vindication of his theory.

Another case of cholera was detected at Mariveles June 22, 1906, on the steamship *Ban Yek* at the outgoing quarantine inspection, which is made of vessels bound for ports in the Philippine Islands. The case was promptly removed to the station hospital. The vessel and the effects of the crew and passengers were thoroughly disinfected. So far there has been no further outbreak.

During the week no bills of health were issued to vessels proceeding to the United States.

CIRCULAR.

MANILA, P. I., June 29, 1906.

*To the owners, agents, and masters of vessels, and others concerned:*

Owing to the increase of cholera in Manila and vicinity the quarantine heretofore imposed upon outgoing interisland vessels will be increased from twenty-four hours to forty-eight hours. Time to count from the hour of arrival at Mariveles.

Vessels whose first port of call is either Iloilo or Cebu will be permitted to sail direct, but pratique will not be granted at port of arrival until fifty hours have elapsed from the time of departure from Manila.

All other regulations will remain as heretofore, except as above modified.

This regulation takes effect immediately.

Very respectfully,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon,*

*Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

FOREIGN AND INSULAR STATISTICAL REPORTS OF COUNTRIES AND  
CITIES—UNTABULATED.

AFRICA—*Lourenço, Marquez.*—Month of May, 1906. Estimated population, 10,000. Total number of deaths, 53, including 8 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended July 14, 1906. Estimated population, 1,232. No deaths.

*Green Turtle Cay.*—Two weeks ended July 12, 1906. Estimated population, 3,314. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

*Nassau.*—Three weeks ended July 21, 1906. Estimated population, 12,656. No deaths and no contagious diseases reported.

FRANCE—*Marseille.*—Month of June, 1906. Estimated population, 519,285. Total number of deaths, 1,095, including diphtheria 9, enteric fever 19, measles 63, scarlet fever 4, whooping cough 6, smallpox 1, and 124 from tuberculosis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales.*—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended July 14, 1906, correspond to an annual rate of 11.7 per 1,000 of population, which is estimated at 15,818,360.